UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/IT/1981/60
15 November 1982

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Pakistan

A copy of the relevant chapter of the Annual Report for Pakistan for 1981 is communicated herewith.

V.82-33776

CHAPTER VIII. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (Form of Annual Reports E/NR. Form/1981)

Paragraphs

A. GENERAL

90. Illicit traffic in drugs: Yes.

Illicit cultivation, harvesting, manufacture; diversion from licit channels

91a-b. About 3 500 hectares of illicit opium poppy cultivation were detected in the Gadoon area of Thesil Swabi in the District of Mardan, Dir District and Buner District (Swat) and in the Malakand Agency. A campaign was carried out by the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board in co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to destroy illicit growth.

92a-b. No.

93a-b. Illicitly cultivated cannabis plants were discovered in the Pishin District, Quetta Division. No campaigns were carried out, however, revenue officials and their staff have been reminded of their responsibilities in this matter.

94a-95b. No.

96a-b. 2 kg heroin were manufactured in a clandestine laboratory in Karachi and seized with laboratory equipment by the Excise and Taxation Department, Karachi.

97a-b. No.

Smuggling and trafficking

98a-99. A large number of foreigners was arrested for smuggling narcotic drugs out of the country. An enormous quantity of opium, heroin and cannabis resin from the tribal belt of the North West Frontier Province, destined for illegal exportation, was seized on the way through the country and at exit points. In general, there were no new features, except the new trend of clandestine manufacturing of heroin in the tribal area of NWFP and its smuggling out to Iran in large quantities. Opium, cannabis resin and psychotropic substances were generally smuggled into Quetta, Kalat, and Mekran Division from Afghanistan and from the northern tribal belt for consumption in the country and abroad. Quetta adjoins Afghanistan and Iran and there is a long unguarded border. In addition to the normal established routes, namely Chaman, Kandahar and Nokhundi, Zahidan roads, there are many unfrequented routes which pass through hills and mountains. The smugglers, after entering the country from Afghanistan, took the drugs down-country and abroad through Mekran Division and Chagai and Kharen Districts. The drugs were usually concealed in personal belongings or goods. There were also attempts sometimes at smuggling the drugs in export consignments to be sent to fictitious addresses.

100a. Drugs seized in 1981:

	Weight/quantity	Number of seizures
Opium	11 941 kg 304 g	9 090
Morphine	215 kg 25 303 doses	57
Heroin	431 kg 689 g	54
Other opiates	480 g 7 080 doses	11
Synthetic narcotics	28 512 doses	620
Cocaine base	16 doses	2
Cannabis	3 585 kg 498 g	1 907
Cannabis resin	53 173 kg 482 g	6 588
Liquid cannabis	102 kg 409 g	7
Opium poppies	4 020 kg 37 g 12 945 plants	18
Cannabis plants	160 kg 7 707 plants	9
Barbiturates	18 lt 925 ml 10 bottles	8
Non-barbiturate sedatives (Mandrax)	13 948 doses	116

100b. The marked fluctuation in the quantity seized and/or in the number of seizures compared with the previous year is attributed to the imposition of martial law and to the stringent measures taken by the Martial Law Authorities against smuggling of narcotic drugs, as well as to the promulgation of the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979.

Prices of illicit drugs

101a-b.

Wholesale (per kg):	RS	US$*/
Opium	1 000	101
Heroin	55 000	5 555
Cannabis resin	500	50.50
Liquid cannabis	20 000	2 020

Retail:

Retail prices were on an average two to three times higher than wholesale prices.

101c. -

101d. -

Prosecutions

102. 17 192 persons were arrested and 16 342 were prosecuted in connexion with the following drugs:

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*/ Rate of exchange: RS 1 = US$ 0.101

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
Opium	4 178	4 029
Morphine	57	57
Heroin	77	74
Other opiates	39	31
Synthetic narcotics	620	620
Cocaine	3	3
Cannabis plants and seeds	9	9
Cannabis and cannabis resin	12 108	11 418
Barbiturates	13	13
Non-barbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers	88	88

103a-b. No.

104a-b. Nationals of the following countries were involved, mainly with cannabis resin and heroin: Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom and United States of America.

B. ORGANIZATION OF ENFORCEMENT

105. Organizations responsible: Provincial Police Department, Provincial Excise and Taxation Department, Customs, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, Pakistan Rangers, Coast Guard, Frontier Constabulary, Baluchistan Constabulary and Airport Security Force.

106. Specialized units: See para. 105. above.

107. Co-ordination: Pakistan Narcotics Control Board.

108a-c. The office ensuring liaison does not form part of the services responsible for the National Central Bureau of ICPO/Interpol but uses its channels.

109a-b. Liaison on a regional basis is maintained through ICPO/Interpol.

Suggestions

110a-b. There should be close liaison between all countries, speedy transmission and exchange of information on illicit traffic and movement of smugglers for effective results in countering the illicit traffic. A liaison officer should be appointed in each Embassy/Consulate to maintain close contact with drug law enforcement authorities in their respective countries. Regular meetings should be held, in particular between neighbouring countries, in order to exchange knowledge and experience gained in one country which could be applied successfully elsewhere. The industrialized countries such as the United States of America; United Kingdom; France; Germany, Federal Republic, should establish aid programmes and provide facilities to developing countries.